## AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 19, 2003 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 7, 2003

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2003-04 REGULAR SESSION

## **Assembly Joint Resolution**

No. 30

## Introduced by Assembly Members Liu, Chan, Chu, Nakano, and Yee

(Principal coauthor: Senator Vasconcellos)

(Coauthors: Assembly Members Berg, Bermudez, Canciamilla, Chavez, Cohn, Corbett, Correa, Diaz, Dutra, Dymally, Firebaugh, Frommer, Goldberg, Hancock, Jerome Horton, Jackson, Kehoe, Koretz, Laird, Leno, Levine, Lieber, Longville, Lowenthal, Matthews, Montanez, Mullin, Nation, Negrete McLeod, Nunez, Oropeza, Parra, Pavley, Reyes, Ridley-Thomas, Salinas, Simitian, Steinberg, Vargas, and Wolk) Wolk, Aghazarian, Bates, Benoit, Calderon, Cogdill, Cox, Daucher, Dutton, Harman, Shirley Horton, Houston, La Malfa, Maddox, Maldonado, Maze, McCarthy, Nakanishi, Pacheco, Richman, Runner, Samuelian, Spitzer, Strickland, Wesson, and Wiggins)

(Coauthors: Senators Alpert and Bowen)

April 10, 2003

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 30—Relative to Japanese American World War II Internment.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AJR 30, as amended, Liu. Japanese American World War II Internment.

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This measure would, among other things, condemn the statements made by Congressman Howard Coble regarding the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II, urge him to apologize, and encourage him to resign from the chairmanship of the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security of the Judiciary Committee of the United States House of Representatives.

Fiscal committee: no.

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- WHEREAS, President Franklin Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, which ordered the incarceration of more than 120,000 American citizens of Japanese ancestry and resident aliens in the internment camps during World War II; and
- WHEREAS, The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC) was established by Congress and signed into Public Law 96-317 by President Jimmy Carter on July 31, 1980; and
  - WHEREAS, The CWRIC was established to review and analyze the official government contention, historically accepted, that the exclusion, forced removal, and detention of Americans of Japanese ancestry were justified by military necessity; and
  - WHEREAS, Between July and December 1981, the CWRIC held 20 days of hearings and took testimony from more than 750 witnesses; and
  - WHEREAS, The CWRIC declared in its summary that "Executive Order 9066 was not justified by military necessity, and the decisions that followed from it-exclusion, detention, the ending of detention and the ending of exclusion-were not founded upon military considerations. The broad historical causes that shaped these decisions were race prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership"; and
  - WHEREAS, In response to this finding, Congress adopted the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-383), which was signed into law by President Ronald Reagan; and
  - WHEREAS, The Civil Liberties Act of 1988 states that Congress, on behalf of the nation, apologizes to Americans of Japanese ancestry for their wrongful incarceration; and
  - WHEREAS, President George Bush wrote in his 1990 letter of apology to each Japanese American, "A monetary sum and words alone cannot restore lost years or erase painful memories; neither can they fully convey our Nation's resolve to rectify injustice and

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to uphold the rights of individuals. We can never fully right the wrongs of the past. But we can take a clear stand for justice and recognize that serious injustices were done to Japanese Americans during World War II"; and

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WHEREAS, Representative Howard Coble of North Carolina, who chairs the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security of the Judiciary Committee of the United States House of Representatives, had made comments on a radio call-in program indicating that the internment of Japanese Americans was in their best interests: and

WHEREAS, Congressman Coble, stated, "We were at war." and called Japanese Americans "an endangered species." He added that, "For many of these Japanese Americans, it wasn't safe for them to be on the street"; and

WHEREAS, Congressman Coble said some Japanese Americans "probably were intent on doing harm to us ... just as some of these Arab Americans are probably intent on doing harm to us"; and

WHEREAS, Congressman Coble's comments are insulting, inflammatory, and inconsistent with the findings of the CWRIC, inconsistent with the federal Civil Liberties Act of 1988, and inconsistent with the letter of apology issued by President George Bush; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California hereby condemns the statements made by Congressman Howard Coble as insulting, inflammatory, inaccurate, and inconsistent with the findings of the CWRIC, inconsistent with the letter of apology issued by President George Bush, and inconsistent with the laws passed by Congress; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of California urges Congressman Coble to apologize for his inaccurate statements regarding the incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II; and be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of California encourages Congressman Coble to submit his resignation as 36 Chairman of the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and

38 Homeland Security of the Judiciary Committee of the United

States House of Representatives; and be it further

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Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly provide a copy of this resolution to Congressman Coble and to every other member of the United States Congress and to the President of the United States; and be it further Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly provide a copy 5 6 of this resolution to each member of the State Legislature of North

Carolina and to the Governor of North Carolina to encourage them

to take actions similar to those described in this resolution.